

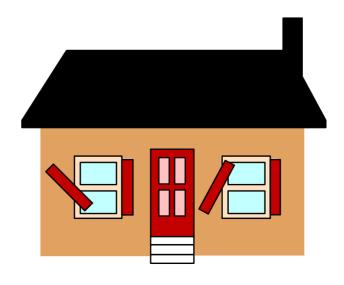
#### **BUILDING HOME**

## Homeowner Rehabilitation Activities



#### **Homeowner Rehabilitation**

- This chapter covers:
  - Eligible activities and forms of assistance
  - Property types and eligible households
  - Program design issues







- Assist eligible owner-occupants with:
  - Repairs
  - Rehabilitation
  - Reconstruction

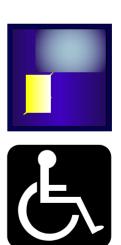




# **Special Purpose Homeowner Repairs**



- These programs are ineligible IF the property does not meet minimum property standards upon completion:
  - Weatherization
  - Emergency repair
  - Handicapped accessibility







- Most common:
  - Grants
  - Deferred payment loans
  - Interest or non-interest bearing loans
- Can also use:
  - Loan guarantees
  - Interest subsidies
  - Other forms approved by HUD







- Hard Costs
  - Actual rehab
  - Accessibility improvements
  - Utility connections
- Soft Costs
- Relocation Costs







- Refinancing existing debt is eligible if:
  - Housing is owner-occupied
  - HOME funds are *loaned* for rehab
  - It reduces costs to borrower and housing is made more affordable
- Consider:
  - Needs of the household
  - Impact on your HOME budget

# CHDO & Nonprofit Roles

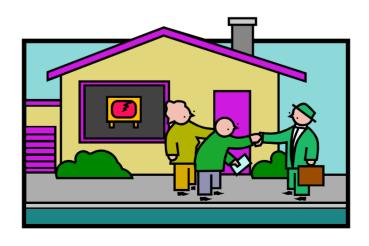


- Homeowner rehab is NOT an eligible CHDO set-aside activity
- Nonprofits may act as:
  - Subrecipient
  - Administrator
  - Community advocate/advisory group
  - Counselor to owners



#### **Eligible Property Types**

- To be eligible, housing must be:
  - Occupied by income-eligible homeowner
  - The owner's principle residence





#### **Eligible Property Types**

- Types of eligible housing:
  - Single-family housing
  - Condo unit
  - Coop or mutual housing unit if recognized by state law
  - Manufactured home





#### **Maximum Property Value**

- Value <u>after rehabilitation</u> must not exceed 95% of median purchase price for the area
- Determining the 95% of median value:
  - Use mortgage limits established by HUD for the 203(b) program OR
  - Perform local market survey

#### **Property Value**



- Individual property value must be determined prior to performing any work
- Establish after-rehab value using:
  - Appraisal including added value of rehabilitation
  - Unofficial estimate
  - Tax assessment if based on market value of comparable unit to post rehab





- PJs must have written rehab standards
- All rehab projects must meet written standards and state/local codes
- Or, if no local code exists:
  - Uniform Building Code, National Building Code or Standard Building Code OR
  - CABO One to Two Family Code OR
  - FHA Minimum Property Standards



### **Property Standards (II)**

- Cost Effective Energy Conservation and Effectiveness Standards no longer apply
- Permanent utility hook-ups or permanent foundations for manufactured housing not required







- Homeowners must:
  - Be low-income
  - Occupy the property as their principle residence
- PJs may choose one of the three definitions of income







- Use one of three definitions
  - Annual (gross) income under Part 5
  - Census long form
  - IRS Form 1040 adjusted gross income
- Document the income
- Complete before assistance





#### **Definition of Ownership**

- Fee simple title
- 99-year leasehold interest
- Ownership in a condominium
- Ownership/membership in a coop or mutual housing project (if recognized by state law)
- Other HUD-approved form



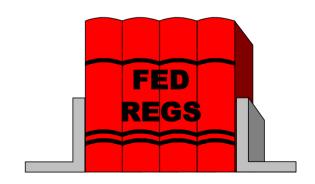
### **Long-Term Affordability**

 No long-term affordability or occupancy requirements



### Other Federal Requirements

- Other federal requirements that may apply:
  - Employment/contracting
  - Environmental reviews
  - Flood insurance
  - Lead-based paint
  - Relocation





#### **Program Design Issues**

- PJ objectives
- Type and level of assistance
- Selecting applicants
- Staffing/running your program